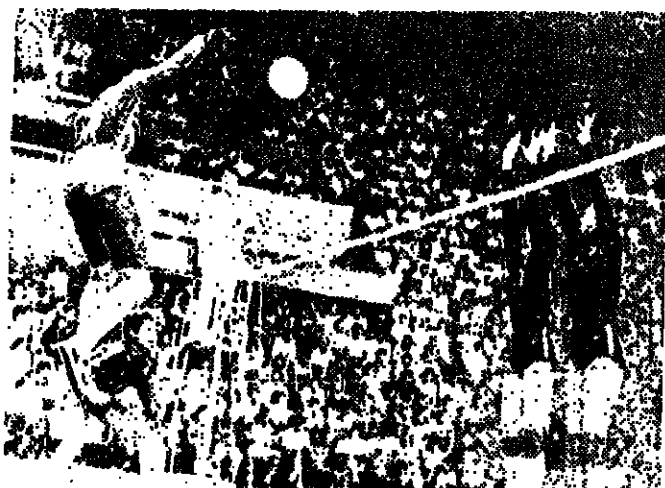


'FRIENDSHIP-84'



The USSR vs Cuba match in volleyball tournament, Bulgaria.

The contests between athletes from socialist countries, "Friendship 84" will go on with a full Olympic programme with the exception of football. The contests have been classed as "A" category events, i.e., they have been put on a par with the World and European championships or World Cups.

All the tournaments are being held before the Los Angeles Olympics or after its conclusion. In this way, the contests are not only placed in opposition to the Olympic Movement, but they will also allow the Olympians to appear in any event.

The first awards of "Friendship-84" were contested in Pyongyang, the capital of North

Korea in a table tennis contest. During one week table tennis players from 12 countries contested team events and singles. This was a contest between the Asian and European schools of the game. The Asian style has won, allowing the Europeans to see their weak spots once again. The winners from China, Japan and North Korea fought hard for their awards and there were moments when they had to yield. In the men's final, the Soviet team defeated the North Koreans. In the result, the seven first rewards were distributed in the following manner: the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) — four, the People's Republic of China —

two, and Japan — one. The Soviet athletes have claimed, apart from the silver medal in the men's team event, some medals for third places in the doubles.

The volleyball contests among women were held in the resort town of Varna in Bulgaria. Apart from the eight European teams, the national teams from Cuba and North Korea have entered for the event. In their composition, these events are superior to the forthcoming Olympic contest. The contests were hard-fought. The four leading contestants were 1978 world champion Cuba, the European champion — the German Democratic Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which has one of the strongest teams in Asia, and the 1980 Olympic champion the Soviet Union. In the final, the match was between Cuba and the USSR. In the group event, the Cubans beat Soviet women 3-2. In the second match, the Cubans won 3-1. The third place went to the GDR team.

In Budapest, a tournament between Greco-Roman wrestlers was held with the participation of seven out of ten winners of last year's world championship. Almost all the European, world and Olympic champions live in the socialist countries of Europe, and therefore, the contests in Los Angeles will be in no way reflect the alignment of forces in this type of wrestling.

Difficult wins by rugby-players

The suspense of the battle for medals in rugby has been reflected by the draw in the central match in the fourth tour of the finals in the USSR Rugby Championship played by the team of the Gagarin Air Force Academy and the team of Aviator from Kiev. Particularly pitted are the games with the participation of the real claimants to the prize places, of whom there are five among the eight finalists.

Despite the draw, the leadership has been retained in their home field by the Gagarin Academy's team with 42 points.



A tense moment in the match between the Gagarin Air Force Academy and Aviator (Kiev) which ended in a draw 4-4.

Photo by Sergei P.

SOVIET ICE-HOCKEY PLAYERS PREPARING FOR CUP CANADA

Candidates to the USSR team which will defend its Cup Canada title this September have gathered in Moscow for a practice session. The tournament will begin on September 1 in Canada to be attended by the USSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, the USA, Sweden, and West Ger-

many. All the teams are preparing their top players. USSR team coach Vladimir Kharinov and Vladimir Kharinov invited for the practice session 1984 Sarajev Olympic players, as well as a young promising player. Candidates included Vladimir Myshkin, the top attacking role of the few years, Krutov, Larionov, Makarov, and their right-hand partner Petrakov.

An important step in preparation will be the participation of the Central Club — the club on which the national team is based. The European Championships will be held in early August. The other club is Italy. The other club is Italy. The other club is Italy.

At the closing stage of preparation the Soviet team will hold its last practice on August 19 and 21 in London and on August 22 in Canada.

USSR field hockey championship among women is continuing. This is a scene from a game between the teams of Kolos (wearing white uniform) and Spartak. Kolos won 5-0.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev



TRACK AND FIELD: TIME FOR RECORDS

BUBKA IN THE HEADLINES AGAIN

The indefatigable pole vaulting world champion three times over the past two months had his name flash in the contest reports headlines. This time he set up a new world record in London on July 14—590 centimetres, two centimetres better than his own previous record.

Do you remember Bubka speaking about a six-metre mark? This is no all-important aim for him. However, his further advance towards that goal speaks yet again about man's colossal possibilities.

CHISTYAKOVA: PLUS 12 CENTIMETRES

The 21 year old student Galina Chistyakova has set up a USSR

record in the long-jump. At the contest on July 14 in Moscow she landed at the mark of 721 cm, which is 12 centimetres better than the previous USSR record Vilma Barauskiene set up on August 29, 1978.

The world record belongs to the Romanian jumper Anisoara Cusmir—743 cm.

We should note the success of the Soviet track-and-field athletes this season on various jumps — Bubka in pole-vaulting, Bykova — world record in high jump, Zaitimovich — repetition of the European record in high jump, which is a USSR record, and Rodin and Chistyakova (USSR records in long-jump). Only the last year's USSR record in a triple jump of 17 m 55 cm remains unbroken.



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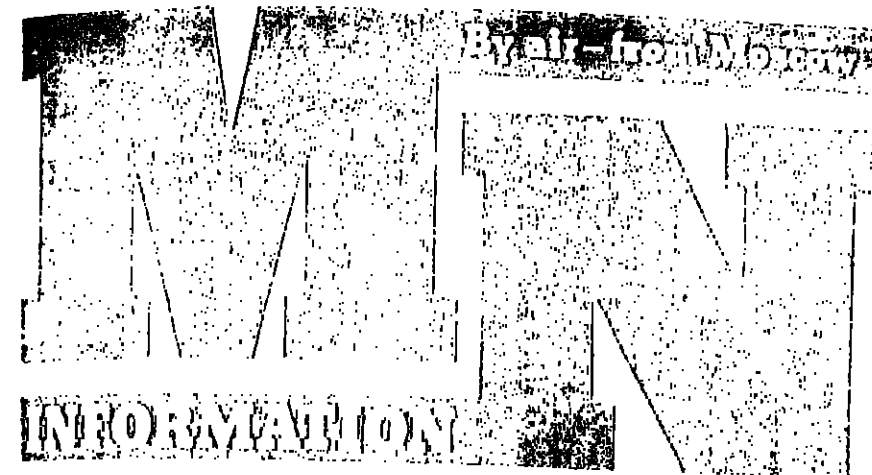
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VISIT OF KAMPUCHEA'S CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chen Si, Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, recently paid an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He talks with N. A. Tikhonov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, centered on the further development and strengthening of cooperation between the two countries.

On international issues the two sides emphasized the determination of the USSR and the PRK to firmly and steadily defend the cause of peace and international security, actively resist the military policy of the USA and its allies, and to ward the achievement of a healthier international climate.

N. A. Tikhonov stressed on the Soviet Union's solidarity with the peaceful policies of the PRK which has been advocating together with the Socialist People's Democratic Republic of Vietnam the creation of an atmosphere of trust and good-neighbourliness in South-East Asia and the need to convert the area into a peace zone.

An agreement establishing a Soviet-Kampuchean Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was signed.

FACTS and EVENTS

● The Mongolian People's Republic has put forward a new peace initiative at the UN. Conference.

culated as an official General Assembly document, the Mongolian Government proposal suggests that an item entitled "The right of nations to peace", should be included on the agenda of the next 39th UN Session.

● The British Trade Union Congress has demanded that the government reduce military spending and renounce nuclear arms. The money thus released, reads the TUC report, could go to create new jobs.

● The Israeli occupation authorities have passed a new law forbidding Arab residents without official written permission to plant fruit trees in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

OUTSTANDING SERVICE

Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Vice Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Andrei Gromyko has been awarded the Order of Lenin. In a Presidential decree the USSR Supreme Soviet decided that the order was conferred on him in view of his

great service to the Communist Party and Soviet State and in connection with his 75th anniversary.

Andrei Gromyko has also been awarded high distinctions by Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Poland and Romania.



In the photo: a polling post in Bonn, the West German capital.

NEW GOVERNMENT FOR FRANCE

Paris. The new French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, appointed by President Francois Mitterrand following the resignation of the Pierre Mauroy cabinet, has announced the composition of his government. It will include foreign minister Claude Cheysson, defence minister Charles Hernu plus some new members.

The French Communist Party has decided to stay away from the new government while remaining at the same time in the ruling majority. This was announced following a plenary session of the Party Central Committee.

The formal pretext for the resignation of the Mauroy cabinet was the latter's refusal to continue the drive for new legislation on private catholic schools, an issue which has polarized the nation, the right opposition being strongly opposed to it. According to the French press, though, the former cabinet's resignation was determined by its difficulties in the economic area, specifically by its attempts at austerity measures and at restructuring industry, which have already led to higher unemployment.

Mondale against Reagan

San Francisco. Former US vice-president Walter Mondale has been nominated Democratic Party candidate for the post of US President in the forthcoming

elections in November. Representative Geraldine Aime Ferraro was nominated for Vice-presidency.

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The results of the meetings and talks between comrades Konstantin Ghermenko and Andrei Gromyko and UN Secretary-General J. Perez de Cuellar were discussed. It was again stressed in this respect that the Soviet Union will continue to use its political weight and moral authority to raise the role of the UN as a most important instrument for strengthening world security, peace and cooperation.

The conference approved the results of the talks between Comrade Nikolai Tikhonov and Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Chen Si. It was stressed that the Soviet Union attaches much significance to further improvement and the deepening of all aspects of cooperation between the two countries, and that it will always support the fraternal Kampuchean people in their construction of a new life and in the defence of their revolutionary gains.

The Politbureau also discussed and passed resolutions on several other issues of home and foreign policy.



Above: the six Soviet cosmonauts aboard the scientific-research complex (Salyut-7—Soyuz T-11—Soyuz T-12) now revolving in the near-Earth outer space.

After the conservation of the transport ship systems the crew immediately put into operation the Salyut device for biological experiments, said Pilot-Cosmonaut Alexander Serebrov. Medical experiments began strictly according to plan. Scientists would like to find out more about the cardiovascular conditions of Igor Volk (a space novice) and the changes, if any, in his sight, eyes and sensitivity to light.

This is space engineer Svetlana Savitskaya's second journey into space, she is again working to assess and compare the efficiency of the Pnevma-

tic equipment designed to alleviate the unwelcome effects of weightlessness. As for Vladimir Dzhanibekov, this is his fourth visit to the Salyut station but, like the rest of the crew, he is involved in the "Anketa" experiment to assess one's own perception of work in zero gravity.

The newcomers conduct several experiments every day.

Svetlana Savitskaya is continuing the biotechnical experiments she began during her first flight using the Tavrin device. Earlier this device had been used to improve the methods of obtaining superpure bioactive substances. In this flight the programme of experiments has been considerably expanded.

The newcomers will continue astrophysical research with Pnevma equipment. The device which has been in orbit since joint Soviet-French space mission facilitates the study of the Earth's atmosphere, interplanetary space, galaxy and extragalaxy sources of radiation.



This photo was taken by Alexander Fedorov at the exhibition of Polish exports now on in Moscow. Scale models of various ships are displayed by Gdynia, the Polish port, trade enterprise, Poland is a big supplier of ships to the Soviet Union. This year it will be building 50 ships to Soviet order. (For more detail see page 7.)

Fruitless round of Vienna talks

Vienna. In the speech he made at the concluding plenary meeting of the new round of talks in Vienna on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, S. Przygodski, head of the Polish delegation, declared that the USA and other NATO countries' policy attaining unilateral military superiority undermines the foundation of peace and stability in the area. The situation which was already tense was made even worse by the deployment of first strike US nuclear missiles in the FRG. Great Britain and Italy. The North Atlantic bloc is also piling up conventional arms. The serious situation was aggravated by the recent West European Union Council decision to lift the ban on the FRG's development and

deployment of offensive weapons.

The head of the Polish delegation pointed out that once again the USA and its allies have failed to display readiness to give a businesslike and constructive reply to the realistic proposals put forward by the Warsaw Treaty countries in 1983 which could help to get rid of useless debate and lead to a lowering of the level of military confrontation in Central Europe. The proposals submitted by the Western countries in Vienna on April 18, 1984, do not help to solve a single problem that hampers progress at the talks. As a result, the recent round proved fruitless.

The next one has been scheduled for September.

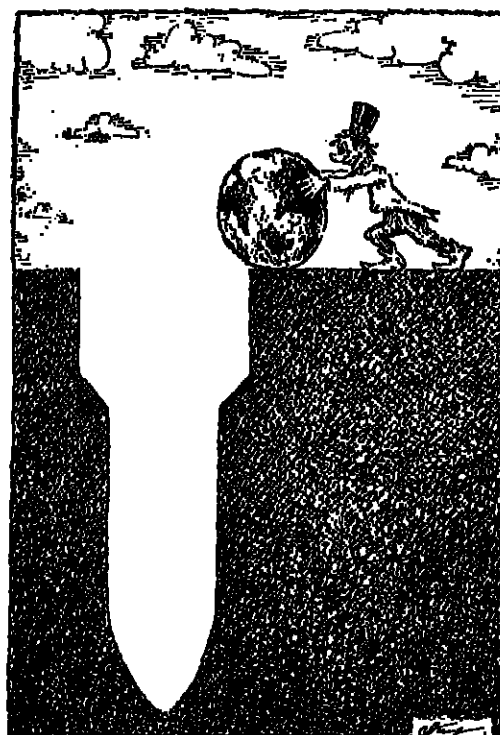
Quito: a forum of peace-loving forces

Quito. An international conference for peace, democracy and human rights has ended in the capital of Ecuador. Its participants—representatives of the peace-loving forces of Latin America, Asia, Africa and Europe—adopted a declaration stressing that never in its entire history has mankind been closer to nuclear disaster than today. At a time of a sharp escalation of world tensions caused by the aggressive policy of the most reactionary circles of US imperialism, peace advocates should close their ranks to deter nuclear war, the declaration emphasizes.

The conference unanimously supported the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at world detente and preventing the arms race from spilling over into outer

space. They stated their solidarity with the peoples of the planet fighting against imperialism, all forms of neo-colonialism, for real independence, democracy and social progress.

The declaration specially emphasizes that the hegemonistic line of the Reagan administration should be seen as part of the global aggressive strategy of American imperialism, whose elements are the rampant arms race, the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and creation of seats of tension in various parts of the globe. Under such circumstances, the document stresses, it is necessary to step up the drive against US militarism, for peace and security and prevention of global nuclear disaster.



Drawing by Sergei Alnuldinov

The coming elections in Nicaragua

Managua. Daniel Ortega, Member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the Coordinator of the Ruling Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, has been nominated SNLF candidate for the post of President of the Republic. The elections will take place on November 4. The decision was taken at an emergency session of the Sandinist Assembly, the supreme consultative organ of the SNLF. The vice-presidential candidate is Sergio Ramirez.

The session unanimously approved the list of SNLF candidate-deputies to the National Assembly, the future parliament of Nicaragua. They include fighters against tyranny, activists

of the people's power, prominent statesmen and public figures.

Speaking at the closing session Daniel Ortega called upon the people of Nicaragua to vote for the candidates of the SNLF.

He announced the election programme of the SNLF, which envisages, among other things, further consolidation of people's power, and the improvement of the public system of administration that had governed with the help of terror and repressions and had been overthrown by the revolution. SNLF regards as its most important tasks the strengthening of national defence, and arming the people to protect the country against US aggression.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA EXPRESSES ANXIETY OVER MILITARIZATION OF FRG

Prague. Czechoslovakia has expressed anxiety over the decision of the West European Union to deploy its own offensive weapons.

A statement issued by the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that the decision was taken after the US first strike nuclear missiles were deployed on West German territory with the approval of its authorities and also at a time when military sentiments were high in the country as testified by the recent gathering of the Association of German Soldiers in Munich.

These actions are a direct threat to Czechoslovakia which shares a common border with the FRG. They also weaken European security. Meanwhile, another meeting of representatives of various revenge-seeking organizations and groups, dreaming about a "revision" of the borders of World War II has been held at Oberammergau near Munich.

The speech delivered at the meeting by J. Strauss, Prime Minister of Bavaria and Chairman of the Christian Social Union, is a testimony to a "close alliance" existing between the pro-FRG and the revenge seekers. Herr Strauss declared point-blank that "the German Reich exists within the pre-1937 borders".

FACTS and EVENTS

● The Japanese relief agency for space research approved a project for dispatching a satellite to orbit a Japanese satellite of the earth.

● Noted political and cultural figures, scholars, writers, poets and actors have signed a petition against apartheid issued by the French parliament.

TRANSNATIONALS CRITICIZED IN GENEVA

Geneva. At the current session of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Geneva a whole range of resolutions relating to the activities of transnational corporations have been discussed.

Delegations from the developed and developing countries have deplored the international economic and social inequalities and the rapid growth of transnational corporations. The resolutions stressed that the political, social, economic and military support given by Western countries to the RSA cannot be considered as a means to combat regional crime and the population of South Africa. Despite resistance from a number of Western states, the resolutions on regional public hearings of transnational corporations, the media activities in South Africa and Namibia and on the social and economic conditions of the people of Namibia and the people of the RSA. Both parties came to an agreement to call upon governments to establish relations with the transnational corporations who cooperate with the RSA.

Sharp criticism of Western countries for their role in the UN efforts to work out a "Code of Conduct" for transnational corporations was voiced at the annual meeting of the Western countries.

The Western countries' constant refusal to accept the UN Code of Conduct for transnational corporations would commit governments to create "conditions" for the free activity of these corporations in their own countries. These conditions would be decided by the UN. The UN would develop and monitor the activities of these corporations, attending the ECOSOC session.

INDIRA GANDHI ON SITUATION IN PUNJAB

Delhi. The Government of India will continue the security measures taken to eliminate the separatist groupings in the state of Punjab supported from abroad, stressed Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Speaking at a meeting here with members of the public of this state, she said that army units had been moved into several areas in Punjab in connection with the threat to national security and would remain there until the complete normalization of the situation in the state. She vigorously condemned actions by the domestic reaction closely linked with Pakistani and American special services and urged the people to expose plots by the extremists aimed at fanning strife between the Hindu and Sikh communities.



Nicaragua people are defending their sovereignty and building a new life. Its industries and agriculture receive considerable assistance from the Soviet Union.

PENTAGON WANTED TO CREATE A RADIOACTIVE ZONE IN VIETNAM

Washington. In 1966 the American military command developed plans for creating in South Vietnam a so-called buffer zone—a vast area completely laid waste by chemical and radiological weapons. Some secret documents leaked to the CBS TV network reveal these sinister designs, which were hatched during the years of the "dirty war" in Vietnam.

This document submitted by the then Chief of Staff, US Army General H. Johnson envisaged "clearing" a strip ten miles wide and totalling 150 square miles using defoliants. After this it was planned to land the "buffer zone" with 11,000,000 anti-personnel and 412,000 anti-tank mines. In addition, Johnson proposed "sowing the cleaned zone with radioactive dust" as well as treating its territory with a persistent chemical agent—mustard gas.

Even though the US military failed to their time to carry through the sinister plan of creating the "buffer zone", it is known that the Pentagon widely used chemical weapons during the "dirty war" in Indochina. The use of chemical weapons in South Vietnam affected over 2,000,000 civilians and destroyed 43 per cent of all forests and 44 per cent of the crops.

Science and technology

STRADIVARI'S SECRET

Professor of biochemistry and biophysics at Texas University Joseph Nagivari says that he has discovered the secret of the wonderful violin-maker Stradivari. The Stradivari, as violins made by the Italian craftsman are called, are famous for their special sound.

It was therefore practically impossible to fake them, and today a Stradivari can cost anything up to a million dollars. As a result of his painstaking analysis of the Stradivari, Professor Nagivari, has come to the conclusion that the famous master's secret lies in the lacquer composition used to coat the violin. Stradivari used a solution which did not block up the pores of the timber from which the violins were made. Hence the special sound. The professor maintains that by the late eighties he will have succeeded in making a Stradivari of his own.

OIL STORED FOR 3,500 YEARS

The season of archaeological works which is drawing to a close in Egypt has yielded many interesting finds which cast new light on the history of Ancient Egypt and on the lifestyle of its inhabitants.

Thus, during excavations in the area of Saqqara, south of Cairo, archaeologists discovered a solidified oily substance in four clay vessels. It is believed this oil had been stored ever since the times of the Pharaohs, i.e., for a total of 3,500 years. If this hypothesis is found to be correct the oil will be the only known food product to have survived such a long time in storage.

OF INTEREST

20-century Robinson Crusoe

It is common knowledge that the main character in Daniel Defoe's novel had a real prototype by the name of Alexander Selkirk, who found himself alone on a desert island. There have been many other Robinsons and nearly all of them died. Their "crucel" late which doomed them to solitude. But Selkirk, born in Glasgow, Scotland, did not die. He returned to society and taking some clothing from the young people, returned to the forest.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

DESPITE DIFFICULTIES, NICARAGUA IS MARCHING FORWARD

Despite the fact that the young Republic is forced to set aside funds, she needs so much, for the defence of the country, despite the destructions caused by bandits and counter-revolutionary attacks, despite the economic blockade imposed by US imperialists, Nicaragua is continuing to develop its economy, writes the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. The state has full control over the ore-mining industry, over 75 per cent of the metalworking capacities, over 84 per cent of the textile industry, 54 per cent of the food, 80 per cent of the tanning and processing of leather, and over half of the construction of a pedigree cattle farm, the third — a power station which will work using geothermal water, the fourth — a number of textile mills.

BALANCE NOT OF FEAR BUT OF INTERESTS

The Soviet Union has never taken in world affairs the uncompromising "all or nothing" position, writes SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. Being intractable in matters of principle, it at the same time shows maximum flexibility with regard to the position of other countries and social forces. Given goodwill and on the basis of a realistic estimate of the world situation, statesmen in various countries and of various political convictions could elaborate a programme of concrete measures aimed to lessen world tensions and ensure the security of all nations on the basis of mutual cooperation and disarmament. A realistic approach to international affairs should proceed from the premise that the "balance of fear" should be contrasted to the balance of interests and mutual trust. Such an approach presupposes that national security is inseparable from international security, which, in its turn, is formed of the equal security of all sides, the newspaper points out.

EMPIRE OF TERRORISM

Numerous terrorist emigre organizations have found shelter and tactics are operating with impunity in the United States of America, writes Igor Moysyev, member of the Board of the Soviet International Law Association, writes in the newspaper PRAVDA. It is in the United States where bodies charged with the task of keeping public order often fail to act when terrorists carry out armed raids on missions and employees of foreign nations. Moreover, it is with connivance and direct participation of these bodies that criminal groupings, which prepared hostile acts against athletes from socialist countries who were going to compete in the Los Angeles Olympics, had been armed and trained. Washington has made terrorism part of its state policy in the world arena.

Suffice it to recall that it is US special services who inspired and masterminded terrorist actions in which many fighters for the national liberation of countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America perished.

By expanding the production of atomic, chemical, germ and neutron weapons and planning to spread the arms race into outer space, Washington wants to terrorize the entire world in the hope of establishing American domination worldwide.

A WAR AGAINST NEWSPAPERS

Information media in Lebanon are targets for more and more frequent terrorist acts, the newspaper IZVESTIA writes. At the beginning of July the office of the "L'Orient — Le Jour" was half-damaged by a shot from a recoilless gun. Somewhat earlier, the film library of the Ministry of Information was set on fire and valuable archives were destroyed. In mid-July an attempt on the life of Talal Salameh, chief editor of "Al-Safir", was made. The man was wounded. Noteworthy is the fact that a fortnight before, Israeli occupationists had banned the newspaper in South Lebanon. The ban was later spread to "Al-Nida" and "Al-Nahar".

Broad strata of the Lebanese public are sure that the "war against newspapers" is carried on by Tel Aviv which uses its agents in Lebanon. They wish to achieve a split of the Lebanon and prevent the restoration of normal life. They wish to establish their domination.

Everything is relative

The Baltic Sea can, in all probability, be regarded as the shallowest sea in the world, according to the Bulgarian weekly, "Pogled". It has a maximum depth of only fifty metres and a maximum of 450. This, of course, is not insignificant, but considering the 1,500-metre depth of the Mediterranean and the total depth of 3,800 metres of the ocean, the Baltic Sea looks shallow indeed. There is another curious fact: The area of the world's greatest freshwater lake, Baikal, is ten times less than the Baltic Sea, yet it has as much water — 23 thousand cubic kilometres.

VIEWPOINT

THE ISRAELI ROBBERS

Nikolai ZABORIN



"Israel recognizes no international laws. It is determined to continue its arbitrary rule of South Lebanon."

Such is the opinion of Nabih Berri, prominent leader of the Amal (Shi'ite) organization, Minister for South Lebanon Affairs and Reconstruction, Hydropower Resources and Justice. This view is corroborated by more than present-day facts. A trip back in history offers ample proof that the seizure of the Lebanese South has always been an appalling proposition to the Zionist leaders and that the latest Israeli aggression is but a realization of their expansionist plans.

The first mention in Zionist circles of the occupying area which is now southern Lebanon was made way back in 1897 by Theodor Herzl. At the 1919 congress of the World Zionist Organization the desirability of annexing this territory to a future Israeli state was discussed in detail; even appropriate geographic maps were published. For certain historical reasons the idea did not materialize in the 30s and 40s but from

the mid-50s Israeli leaders took it up anew — and all that was needed was to find a proper pretext [the assassination attempt on the Israeli ambassador in London in June 1962] for the already mobilized 400,000-strong army to be hurled into battle in a matter of days.

Tel Aviv's unbridled desire to capture South Lebanon had quite concrete motivation. What it wanted in the first place was the Litani River, the most full-flowing river in those parts. Israel has very scarce fresh water resources and this seriously hinders the development of agriculture and particularly of industry. Moreover, it has now virtually exhausted even the subsoil water resources in the Arab lands it seized in 1967. Full control over the Litani would provide it with 600,000,000 cubic metres of water a year. I.e., help increase the current level of its water consumption by 130 per cent, which adds up to an economic gain of a billion dollars a year. Not for nothing has Tel Aviv long looked down its nose at joint Arab projects to make use of the waters of the South-Lebanese rivers. Even before 1967, it bombed out the foundations of the first power projects there, forcing the Arabs to ditch their plans. Thus the Litani was "saved" for Israel. Today the old Zionist dream has come true: in the early summer, according to the Arab press, Tel Aviv put into operation the first pipeline for carrying water from the Litani to Lake Tiberias.

Tel Aviv has wider plans for the economic subjugation of the whole of South Lebanon. The starting point was a "commodity expansion" carried out under the cover of the Israeli army. Its aim was to undermine local business and cut off trade and economic links in the south from the economy of the rest of the country. Now that occupied Lebanon is linked with "Lebanese Lebanon" by just one checkpoint — on the Awali River — if it seems that this goal has been achieved, too. The next phase in the subjugation of the isolated south was the reconstruction of its internal economic structures — reorienting its trade towards Israel — for today there is virtually no border between the two countries.

Introducing more stringent banking controls and control over its resources. Southern Lebanon is a raw materials adjunct and simultaneously a market for Israeli goods — such is the vision Tel Aviv has of this area — the analogy with Western Bank and Gaza is all too clear.

The Israeli plans are well known to the American leaders. But how mistaken were those Arabs, who at the start of the 1982 aggression, were hoping that the USA would halt it "in the name of friendship" and later hoped that Washington would assist an Israeli troop withdrawal from southern Lebanon. Nothing of the kind happened, of course — the Arabs were left out in the cold with only empty words and promises to hold on. The real assistance — military, economic and political — was given by Washington only to Tel Aviv, thus spurring it on to further adventures to "draw the entire map of the Middle East" into the interests of imperialism. Ever since the start of the present presidential election campaign, the White House has dropped the subject of South Lebanon altogether — it seems that good relations with the influential pro-Israeli lobby come first.

"The situation in South Lebanon has been put on ice until the end of the year", the US administration has proclaimed for every one to hear — and Tel Aviv did not miss the cue: Washington has no objections to Israel continuing to "rebuild" its north at the expense of the colonial south of a sovereign nation.

How to prevent onslaught of deserts?

The formulation of a strategy and tactics for the fight against the onslaught of the desert in the zone of Sahel was the chief issue on the agenda of an international conference held here which drew experts from 22 countries of the continent, as well as representatives of other states.

The Sahelian environment is becoming increasingly degraded. Urged to act to ward off the danger facing the countries of Sahel, which could develop into a real tragedy. The onslaught of the desert, which has already devoured 410,000,000 hectares of

arable land in the Sahel zone, has stressed, is made worse by constant drought. Its pernicious consequences have affected over 150,000,000 Africans this year alone. A graphic example of this disastrous situation is provided by the northern part of Senegal where 750,000 hectares of land are now deemed unsuitable for cultivation.

The experts also discussed issues relating to forecasting and to plans for the fight against drought and the onslaught of deserts prior to submitting their recommendations to a forthcoming meeting of ministers.

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Round the Soviet Union

● A DOCK FOR RIVER BOATS SAILING ON THE DON IN THE SOUTH OF THE EUROPEAN PART OF THE USSR HAS BEEN BUILT AT THE "BALTIJA" SHIPYARDS IN KLAIPEDA IN THE BALTIC REPUBLIC, LITHUANIA. These self-contained floating repair yards have a hoisting capacity of 45,000 tonnes and an autonomous power station, powerful gear cranes, and equipment for cleaning and drying the underwater parts of ship hulls.

● A GROUP OF STUDENTS FROM PENZA HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS HAS SET OFF FOR AN UNUSUAL EXPEDITION, LOOKING FOR HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL MONUMENTS IN THE CITIES AND VILLAGES OF THE REGION. This is in preparation for making a list of monuments in the Penza Region (centre of the European USSR). It is believed to include more than 10,000 descriptions of memorable places.

● AN ENTOMOLOGICAL RESERVATION HAS BEEN SET UP ON THE SHORES OF THE HIGH-ALTITUDE LAKE OF ISSYK-KUL IN KIRGHIZIA, A SOVIET CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLIC. Kirghiz scientists will study and breed wild and humble-bees, and insects that can be used for pest control. They will have to establish how the numerical strength of insects varies from season to season and how to protect useful insects from destruction.

● THE FIRST GAS COMPRESSOR STATION HAS BEEN PUT INTO OPERATION IN MINSK, THE CAPITAL OF BYELORUSSIA. All service vehicles in the city are already using cheap gas. By the end of 1985 all the haulage and other transport within the city will operate on gas.

● TEA PICKING HAS BEGUN ALMOST A MONTH EARLIER THAN USUAL IN THE SUBTROPICAL AREAS OF AZERBAIJAN, A REPUBLIC IN SOVIET TRANSCAUCASIA. Since the beginning of the five-year period, 1981-1985, output of Azerbaijan's tea-growing farms has increased by 50 per cent. The tea is excellent.



HOW TO LIVE TO BE A HUNDRED?

Looking at these weather-beaten horsemen, it is hard to believe that they are all very elderly. Yet there are many people as old as they are in the Soviet Union. In the Caucasian Republic of Georgia, where all the men in our photo come from, there are more than 60,000 people out of a population of five million who are aged ninety and over. Two thousand are over one hundred years old. The median life-span in the republic is 72 years.

What should or should not be done if one wants to live to be a hundred? Scientists who have compiled a gerontological map of Georgia have come to the conclusion that people who

live to this ripe old age are healthy, with a zest for life, a well-balanced nervous system and a good memory. In addition, many of them do as much physical work as they are capable of, even though they do not need to financially. With very few exceptions, they are, or were, married. Only four out of 400 women between the ages of 100 and 130 were childless. As a rule, most of the long-livers, as they are called in this country, do not smoke; they eat a lot of vegetables, cheese and honey.

Another curious detail is that the inhabitants of villages situated at a height of 500 to 1,500 metres above sea level tend to live longer.

Running on Urengoi fuel

The Stavropol thermoelectric station — the biggest in the Northern Caucasus — has been switched to the natural gas of Urengoi. Its 8 generating units with a total capacity of 2,400,000 kilowatts ran on fuel oil until now.

The use of gas is beneficial to other industries as well. Several thousand large-tonnage tanks are being released and traffic on the railway lines of the country's south is being reduced considerably.

Gas has arrived from the Urengoi deposit via the Novopskov-Mozdok major pipeline.

Minutes for solution

Now specialists of the Pakov (North of the European part of the USSR) electrical machine-building plant need hours and sometimes even minutes rather than days to supply the shop with technical documentation for machining parts. This became possible after a system of automatic process programming was introduced here.

What a process engineer needs is to feed into the computer the main parameters of the part. All needed for the solution of this task the computer

keeps in its memory. It will quickly present printed documents, which say on which machine tools and in what succession different operations must be conducted, what instruments and transport will be needed, what must be the machining conditions, the consumption of materials and many other things. Besides, the computer makes most detailed calculations for rating labour costs.

The system developed in Pakov will also be used on other related enterprises.

THE COUNTRY'S FIRST COAL PIPELINE

A mighty flow of Siberian coal from the Kuznetsk basin to Siberia will be transported via a main pipeline the construction of which has started in the USSR. The country's first coal pipeline will stretch for 29 km from the mine Iskaya to Khabarsk. The diameter of the pipe is 500 mm. The pipeline is now for pumping 3 million tonnes of coal mass a year. It is a specially prepared water and coal slurry containing finely ground coal, water and surface-active agents. Many difficulties in withstanding pumping solid material over great distances via pipes more economical than laying up by railway.

Plans for the future propose the construction of pipelines for the transportation of liquid coal already for thousands of kilometres — to the USA and to the European part of the USSR. These pipelines have already been designed. But if they will be capable of carrying 20-30 million tonnes a year.

SUBSOIL WATERS OF KAZAKHSTAN

A total of 70 big and small artesian basins economically 7,500,000 million tonnes of water have been discovered in Kazakhstan.

The discovery of subsoil water sources has great importance for the national economy. Since the beginning of the development of the Virgin Lands they have been used to supply water to the state and collective farms, many district centres and way stations. Today 40 artesian wells in the republic thousands of hectares of pastures are irrigated.

Water supply from subsoil sources saves and sometimes even enriches surface water. Soviet specialists have discovered an interesting hydrogeological zone in the Kazakhstani steppe. It is a zone of a certain amount of water from underground. By maintaining, relieving and using this water, making artificial less dangerous and destructive.

Places to visit

SUZDAL

In the 18th century Suzdal consisted of 414 houses and almost 40 churches. In this respect it was unique in Russia. Today, when Suzdal has been converted into an open-air museum of medieval architecture, the silhouettes of its bell-towers and churches create a unique skyline.

The town forms part of the famous Golden Ring of old towns which surround Moscow, a popular itinerary with tourists from different countries.

The white top of its Kremlin walls stands out in bold relief against the blue sky. The rectangular buildings of the Commercial Row are also white. White towers and bell-towers and white fortifications are everywhere, as far as the eye can see.

Suzdal has been awarded the "Golden Apple" prize by the International Federation of Journalists writing about tourism.

There are plenty of handicraft workshops in Suzdal where tourists can buy various souvenirs which are made on the spot: decorated wooden plates and spoons, metalware, caskets and brooches, all lacquered and ornamented in local style. The town's many small restaurants in local style they were called "krakitsa" or pubs, have traditional old Russian dishes on their menus.

In the photo: the Nativity Cathedral of the Suzdal Kremlin.



Contacts and contracts

RESEARCH SHIP SETS OFF FOR SEYCHELLES

Atadomik Vinogradov, a Soviet far Eastern research ship has set off from the Port Horn Bay in the South Pacific towards the Seychelles. The ship is carrying a team of scientists, geologists, oceanologists, biologists, soil scientists, and zoologists on board. It will assist the young republic in making rational use of its natural resources.

The ship is the Indian Ocean and is being undertaken on request of the Seychelles Government and the National Institute for Research. The Seychelles programme includes feasibility studies into the use of thermal energy of the sea. The Soviet researchers will also assist local experts to set up a national centre for scientific and technical documentation.

Within the framework of the "Soyuz" expedition will also evaluate the state of inland and coastal ecological systems.

ASTRONOMICAL DATA DECODER

A new system for decoding astronomical data developed at the USSR Academy of Sciences made it possible to fill in a catalogue, containing information on the size, weight, temperature and other parameters of stars, in the constellation, in a matter of hours instead of the six months or so previously required.

The new system comprises a powerful telescope, measuring device and minicomputer, says Yu. Medvedev, head of the University observatory. First, light signals coming from remote stars arrive at a spectrophotometer which converts them into electric pulses and sends them to the minicomputer. After being processed they provide information on the star's energy, the chemical composition of its atmosphere, temperature, gas pressure and dozens of other factors.

Artificial irrigation, which has become one of the reserves for the development of the country's agriculture, demands an increasing number of various pipes. The technology of their production is rather labour-intensive. Powerful presses, welding machines and vast production areas are needed.

Experts in the Urals and Moscow have developed an electric pipe welding mill for large-diameter (420-530 mm) thin-walled pipes. It began operating in Omsk (a city in Western Siberia). The progressive, so-called double-seam technology is used here. Such pipes are 50 per cent lighter than usual single-seam pipes which industry so far offers specialists in land reclamation. The new mill is compact, it weighs 1,000 times less than the traditional equipment.

The rolling mill can fully meet the requirements of the Omsk Region and of other 50 home buyers. One more mill will soon be put into operation there to expand the pipe-making capacity.

sent is brought up close to the wheel column. It was probably a machine of this sort that gave rise to the name "bone-shaker" for the bicycle.

Nearly 100 years ago machines called "apids" became widespread in Europe. Light, openwork and made of metal, they moved at a high speed for that time. The participants in the first Olympic Games, held in Athens in April 1896, competed on such machines.

At the turn of the 20th century, introduction for bicycles in Russia reached such a peak that enthusiasts of the sport began to form bicycling societies, the biggest of which was in Petersburg. It is noteworthy that Leo Tolstoy was the honorary member.

OF INTEREST

The original "bone-shaker"?

There were only ten exhibits at a recent exhibition in Petrozavodsk, near Leningrad. A line of bicycles, the oldest of which was built almost 120 years ago, was on display in the eastern part of the Grand Palace.

A bicycle made by M. Lalevski was purchased in Paris in 1876. The prototype of modern motorcycles is a bicycle with a large wheel and a very little outward-bent frame. It is from this that many times bigger than the first one, there are no types of metallic rims, and the

Japanese garden for Moscow

The construction of a Japanese garden — an example of Japanese landscape gardening — has started at the Main Botanical Gardens of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Moscow.

The idea of presenting "Japan in miniature" as one of the aspects of cultural exchange between our two countries comes from Mrs. Ayako Sigemitsu who knows the Soviet Union very well. The garden which will cover an area of about three hectares has been designed by the well-known Japanese architect Ken Nakajima. Canals and reservoirs have been dug out, and a hill erected from whence the cascading waterfall will start.

13-storey pagoda, a tea house, a ritual lantern, and bamboo for fences as well as bamboo plants for the garden have been delivered in containers from Japan.

Sakura, kerria, rhododendrons, and exotic species of lilies are being acclimatized in a special nursery.

The success of young Soviet mathematicians was a still greater generation. Six Soviet participants received five gold and one silver medal with 245 points. Our children always performed well in such competitions but this success was something unprecedented.

The olympiad in mathematics revealed a very high level of teaching this subject in the socialist countries. The Bulgarian schoolchildren placed second with 203 points, the Romanian team came third with 199 points. Hungary and the USA shared the 4th and 5th places, scoring 190 points each.

Exhibition of theatre costume

An interesting exhibition of theatre costume is now to be seen at the Decorative, Applied, and Folk Art Museum in Moscow. The designer of the collection is Marina Bar.

She has designed costumes for 65 concert programmes and 20 musical productions. These include costumes for the Omsk Folk Choir, and the Kuban Cossack Choir, for national ensembles from Tuva, Udmurtia and Komi, as well as for the concert programme given by Soviet students at the Havana festival of youth and students.

The exhibition shows her best works done over the past eight years: both sketches and the finished articles are on view. What is most striking about the exhibition is the designer's sensitive approach towards tradition and the national features of every costume making easily recognizable each republic or national area.

In the photo: a costume for a Pyatitsky Choir soloist.

Svetlana KIROVA

VIEWPOINT

Soviet contribution to elimination of hunger in newly independent countries

Tadeusz TEODOROVICH, Deputy Director, Institute for Economic and Technological Cooperation

According to various international organizations, over half of the population in the newly independent countries — more than one thousand million people — suffer from hunger, malnutrition or inadequate diets. This is why an all-out effort to expand agricultural production is number one priority for the developing world and has to be undertaken both by the developing countries themselves and with the help of the international community.

The Soviet Union makes a significant contribution towards the solution of this problem. The USSR provides economic and technological assistance in agriculture to 30 developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. This assistance takes the form of over one thousand different projects such as irrigation systems, plants for manufacturing fertilizer and agricultural machinery, enterprises for storing and processing produce, projects for plant growing and animal breeding, etc. Assistance is also provided in the following fields: the establishment of fisheries, training of personnel, research, and so on. To date almost 700 agriculture-related projects have been successfully completed.

Particular attention is paid to increasing crop land, with particular emphasis on irrigated crop land. Soviet organizations have been instrumental in getting 60 major irrigation projects off the ground and in developing a total of 1.6 million hectares of land. If one takes into consideration the construction of large hydrocomplexes and reservoirs, one obtains a total of over 5 million hectares of land irrigated as a result of cooperation with the USSR.

The building of the Aswan Dam on the Nile River in Egypt, of the Al-Saura hydrocomplex on the Euphrates in Syria, and of canals in Iraq running from Lake Tigris to the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, has made possible the irrigation and cultivation in these three countries of up to 1.6 million hectares of desert and arid land.

In many countries underground as well as surface water is used to irrigate and water pastures. In such cases wells were drilled by Soviet organizations, for instance, in Algeria, Syria, the YAR and the PDY, and Zambia.

Assistance in overcoming the threat of starvation can be rendered in a number of ways. For example, in 1974, the World Food Council, which operates under the aegis of UN, decided to increase total grain deliveries in the form of food assistance to the developing countries to 10 million tonnes per year. This recommendation, however, has remained unimplemented. It is important to emphasize in this context that the Soviet Union makes an active contribution to increasing food production in the developing countries. If we assume that irrigated land yields a minimum of 25 to 30 centners of grain per hectare, then Soviet assistance in irrigation construction and in the developing and reclamation of arable land in 15 million tonnes of grain per year.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

SUPERHEAVY TRAINS—SOLUTION TO MANY PROBLEMS

The USSR Ministry of Railways recently sponsored an all-Union meeting on ways of developing super-heavy-train communications in the country, according to a report by IZVESTIA. The meeting was attended by leading scientists, heads of scientific centres and top management personnel. It is not accidental that this question is being given priority. Soviet railways account for 53 per cent of the world total in terms of traffic and only for 11 per cent in terms of mileage. Traffic is so heavy on Soviet railways that to add only a single train to the existing schedule often becomes virtually impossible. Specialists believe that the way out of the problem is to increase the weight and length of freight trains.

One can now see trains weighing 32, 24 and 30 thousand tonnes on various stretches of the railway network. On June 30 the Southern Railway dispatched a seven-kilometre-long train weighing 33 thousand tonnes. On the average, the first six months of the year saw an eight-hundred-tonne increase in the weight of freight trains. The trend towards longer trains is already being felt in the area of passenger transportation as well. Since July 15, longer passenger trains have been running between Moscow, Yaroslavl and Gorky. Their capacity is expected to increase by 40 per cent. Later, this practice will be extended to other railway lines.

A ROOFED CITY

An unusual city is to be built in the area of the Yamungor gas deposit (beyond the Polar Circle) by the end of the year, the newspaper TRUD has reported.

The city of Yamburg, lying 300 kilometres north-east of Urengoi (Western Siberia) abounds with frost spells in winter, with temperatures below 50°C, and gully winds, in summer the tundra turns into a swamp.

The whole city will therefore be connected by roofed corridors to avoid the hostility of the weather. Even in the strongest of frosts the weather within the city will be no less than +16°C, so that people can move about without overcoats.

The city will have everything required of a city. Its three housing developments will each provide accommodation for 500 people.

ORBITAL GEOLOGY

Orbital geology is a reality today, the director-general of the "Acetological" association of the USSR Ministry of Geology B. Mozhayev wrote in an article published by PRAVDA. Outer space photography now forms the basis of several programmes for regional geological studies. One of the programmes is that of photographic mapping. Maps compiled with the use of outer space photography differ considerably from conventional geological maps. The matter is that many objects on maps based on outer space data cannot be located otherwise. The first map to be compiled in this country with use being made of space photography was that of the Aral-Caspian region. We have also compiled a map of linear and ring structures on the territory of the USSR. It is the biggest of its kind.

Space data have been tested for some time in the field in the Caspian region and the structures very clearly for gas and oil have been found. Outer space data are also used in Central and East Kazakhstan for regional forecasting of ore deposits.

GRANNIES WANTED

A recently sociological profile contributed by R. Rudnev to the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper, was devoted to the problem of grannies.

Sociological surveys show that one out of every five families has to resort to family planning for lack of a granny to look after their baby. Statistics show that in this country over two million women become grannies every year. So why the shortage?

It is most likely that it is not so much lack of grannies as such that causes the problem, as lack of grannies in the traditional meaning of the word, i.e. people who fully devoted themselves to their grandchildren.

A poll of grandmothers taken in Moscow provided the following answers: 62 of them continue working despite the fact that they are of a pensionable age. Why? The following five reasons were most often named: "I like my profession", "I like being useful", "Work makes me feel physically fit", "I like being with my collective", and "I want to help my children financially". Half of all the grandmothers polled were engaged in various sorts of voluntary work, with 10 per cent of this number being elected to various posts.

Modern grannies are known to take a great interest in their personal life. This is believed to be a result of emancipation.

It is not so much a question of saving the patriarchal family which any way disappeared long ago, as of preserving the family ties between grandparents, children and grandchildren, of preventing material support from becoming a substitute for all other forms of family relationships.

A few days ago a group of dancers from Leningrad, including some of the Kirov Ballet. Stars (Irina Kolpakova, Yelena Yevseyeva, Alla Stozova, Gabriela Komleva, Marat Daukayev, Sergei Vikulov) and People's Artist of the RSFSR, Nikita Dolguishin, gave three concerts at the Rossiya Central Concert Hall, in Moscow.

Their programme was in three parts. The first two featured some of the classical and modern ballets ("Swan Lake", " Giselle", "Legend of Love", "The Creation of the World", etc.) and concert numbers. The third part was dedicated to the first Moscow performance of American choreographer Jose Limon's "The Moor's Pavane", a one-act ballet to music by Purcell. A variation on the theme of Shakespeare's "Othello", this revival is by choreographer Natalya Ryzhenko.

Photos by Andrei Kuyazev show:

● A scene from Petrov's "The Creation of the World" (Natalya Yavlova and Valery Mensaev). ● A scene from Petrov's "The Moor's Pavane" (Nikita Dolguishin, Gabriela Komleva, Yelena Yevseyeva and Marat Daukayev). ● A scene from Melikov's "Legend of Love" (Irina Kolpakova and Marat Daukayev).

Guest performances. A group of Bolshoi Ballet stars, including Natalya Bessmertnova, Nadezhda Pavlova, Alexander Bogalyyov, and Vyacheslav Gordeyev, are in Tunisia. They are dancing "Les Sylphides" as well as giving concert programmes. After Tunisia they will visit Greece where they will take part in the Herakleia music and theatre festival.

Variety. Janina Miskunkaitė, a young Soviet singer, has won a prize for the best interpretation of a Cuban song at the "Gala-84" International music competition, in Havana. Last year the winner was another variety star from the Soviet Union, Rosa Rymbayeva.

Theatres. The Theatre of Four, in Rio de Janeiro, has put on a successful production of Chekhov's "Uncle Vanya". This is not the company's first attempt at staging a Russian play. They have already produced Gorky's "The Summer Guests".

Ballets. I am very happy and proud to have a diploma of the Bolshoi Theatre of the USSR, said Meriç Sümen, the well-known Turkish ballerina who recently returned home from Moscow where she learnt to be a ballet teacher. Sümen wants to help develop Turkish ballet.

Exhibitions. An exhibition has been opened in Japan, devoted to the Great Patriotic War and the anti-war movement in the USSR. The exhibits drawn from museums in Moscow and Leningrad include many works of art, books by Soviet authors, and historic documents and photos, dating back to the war and post-war years.

Art historians from Moscow have determined that the authorship of "Zephyr and Flora," a painting which has been hanging for a long time in the reserved collection of the Kalinin Art Gallery. After thorough examination, they came to the conclusion that the canvas was done by Jean-Francois de Troy, a famous French painter. Today, the painting which depicts mythological images of the wind and of the goddess of flowers, is to be seen at an exhibition which opens recently in Kalinin.

Main works by Italian, French and Dutch masters are on view.

A whole galaxy of young Bolshoi Theatre stars, the ballerinas Marietta Novak and Alla Plesinskaya, soprano Tamara Stetsko, and Yelena Chizhanskaya, took part in the exhibition. It was by V. Prick, now opens at the Museum of Western Art in Leningrad, and the Museum of Western Art in Odessa.

V. Prick is very interesting, the psychology of artists, the nature of creative work is evident from many of his paintings. The exhibition includes portraits of well-known people in the arts in the anti-fascist struggle. Busech, the writer Anna Akhmatova, the painter Otto Nagel, got to know him in Leningrad as a Soviet Military Artist. He was a Soviet Military Artist officer in Germany, and took part in the preservation and restoration of cultural monuments in that country.

The Budukhs-Russis Dictionary, published by Nashers, has absorbed the wealthy vocabulary of the small nationalities of the Caucasus. It is the first series of dictionaries of the original world of this of this mountainous and have no written language.

Scholars from the fields of History, Language, Literature, at the Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, are working on this encyclopaedia. It consists of 21 volumes.

The population of the USSR speaks more than 50 languages, many of which are widely spread: there are languages spoken by 400-500 people. However, these are living languages which have not lost their honoured features. At the same time their vocabulary changes, new words appear and old ones vanish. To preserve the linguistic wealth of the nationalities in all their diversity is the task undertaken by the scholars.

Such is the name of a show of Polish export items now to be seen at the Exhibition of Economic Achievements, in Moscow. Poland mounts more than 40 similar shows in the past. Nearly three-fourths of the total number of Polish foreign trade organizations are taking part in the present fixture.

The goods section is divided into four thematic groups: engineering products, instrument-making and electronics; agricultural goods; machines and equipment for agriculture and the food industry; and services.

The biggest section is "Machines and equipment". Electronic equipment, computers, data gathering and processing machines, etc., are being displayed by the Elwro and Unifra companies.

The show familiarizes visitors and specialists with the Polish contribution to the construction of Soviet industrial projects such as the Soyuz gas pipeline, compressor stations, the Urengoi-Uzghorod gas pipeline, the Andreyevka-Polotsk and Polotsk-Bizovskiy gas pipelines, and nuclear power plants in Kurak, Smoleensk and Khmelitskiy.

The state-run enterprise "Workshops for restoring old monuments", which has cooperated for a whole decade with V/O Soyuzvneshtorgdelo, is also participating in the show.

The export offers include services in restoration and conservation of architectural monuments, sculpture and works of art. The skills of Polish restorers are known internationally.

During the show there will be 20 symposiums on technical themes and on matters linked with the exhibition programme, to give Soviet specialists broad ideas of Poland's export potential.

The show will continue till August 5.

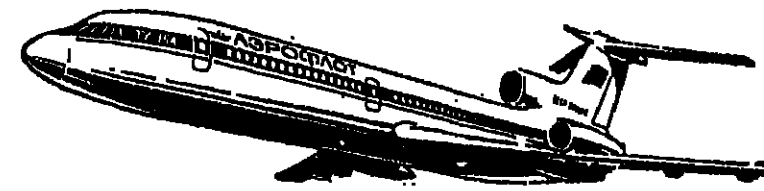
Director of the Indian Steel plant in Bokaro B. B. Datta believes that the cooperation with the Soviet Union is making a valuable contribution to the strengthening of the key branches of the Indian economy. He declared this in his interview with Soviet journalists. A simple example of this is the Bokaro plant, which has become the second major producer of pig-iron in India. The Soviet-Indian cooperation in the production of iron and steel. To-day not only meets the country's growing needs of the national economy in high-grade steel and rolled metal, but it also supplies products for export.

B. B. Datta highly praised the experience gained by the USSR in the development of the metallurgical industry. He stressed that thanks to the use of the Soviet technology and equipment at the Bokaro plant, whose production facilities are being expanded up to four million tonnes of steel a year, it ensures a higher level of productivity and profitability than the plant in Durgapur built with British assistance.

A new factory for the production of chemical means for protection of plants has been constructed in the town of Dorogobuzs, Hungary. The implementation of this major project is necessitated by the growing interaction between Hungary and the Soviet Union in the framework of an agreement on cooperation in chemistry. Coming half-way to meet the wishes of Soviet partners, the Hungarian builders and maintenance personnel of the factory have carried out a stage-by-stage commissioning of the plant's shops. This has allowed to start the production of some chemicals to the Soviet Union, the chief customer of the factory long before the commissioning of the entire complex.

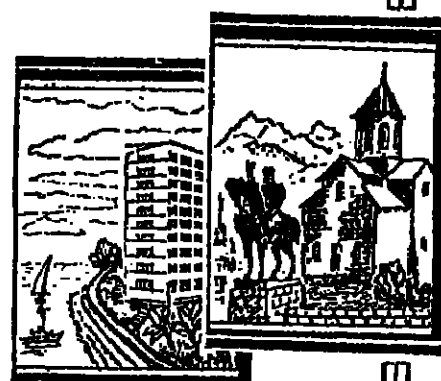
SU/IP-873 TU-154 Fri & Sun	Airport	SU/IP-874 TU-154 Fri & Sun
14.00 dpt 15.30 arr	Sochi Dresden	arr 22.05 dpt 16.45
Fri & Sun	Airport	Fri & Sun

Thu & Sat	Airport	Thu & Sat
14.00 dpt 15.35 arr	Sochi Leipzig	arr 22.10 dpt 16.50
Thu & Sat	Airport	Thu & Sat



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14.30 16.35	dpt arr	Tbilisi Prague		arr 23.35 dpt 17.45
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All fines local



cessing. The other is an automated laboratory system for analyzing wine, water and soil.

IDF is now working to establish business relations with Soviet organizations, he continued. The firm has already twice attended shows in the USSR. Due to it, as well as help from the French firm Sofracop, which looks after our interest here, some areas of cooperation have taken shape.

Another vessel has been added to the fleet of the Georgian Shipping Company. It is the tanker "Josip Broz Tito" built at the Split shipyards in Yugoslavia.

The vessel is opening the series of oil tankers being built in Yugoslavia for the USSR. The 15,000-tonne ship carries electronic equipment which provides for reliability in complex weather conditions.

The voyage from Split to the home port of Batumi took place in stormy weather; the ship being able to display her good navigational properties in this very first voyage.

© Talks are over at the Ministry for Foreign Trade on trade between the USSR and Bangladesh. In 1984, the sides signed a protocol on mutual supplies of goods and other documents regulating bilateral trade relations this year. The USSR will sell Bangladesh machines and equipment, oil products, non-ferrous rolled metal, and cotton and will buy jute and jute fibers, raw leather, tea and other goods.

FOOTBALL
Dynamo Stadium, 21

YOUNG PIONEERS HOCKEY
 (Leningradsky Prospekt).
 Men. Moscow Fili vs Sverdlovsk. 7 p.m.
 Women. Moscow SKIF vs Leningrad. 5 p.m.

CONCERT HALLS

Oktyabr Cinema and Concert Hall (42 Prospekt Kalinina). 21 - A concert given by the winners of the 20th festival of Song and Dance.

Krylatskoye Rowing (Mairo Molodyozhnaya, 228). 21 and 22. "Friendship of the Peoples" International competitions of rowing. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (both days).

[illegible]

grape-growing.

22 — Racing and trotting.
m.

WEATHER

...retailer enterprises and industrial enterprises of Soviet ministries of agriculture, the fruit and vegetable industry and the food industry learn about the latest research done by their French colleagues in this field.

The main attention at the symposium was given to the work of the French scientists in the field of animal husbandry and the breeding of various breeds of animals.

temperatures will stand at +26°C.

USSR		
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h franc	100	9.43
mark:		
100		26.93
100		7.37
100		7.23
100		4.72
100		9.91
100		24.25
100		8.56

July 21-23

Latin Palace of Congresses
(in). Guest performances
Bolshoi Opera and Ballet

of Byelorussia, 21 —
"Don Carlos" (opera).
(mat) — Vlodgierov, "The
Dead Seven Small Goats"
(22 eve) — Tchalikov-
"The Nutcracker" (ballet).
"Double-bill": Orfi, "Carmi-
nata" (ballet); A concert
of soloists.

Metropolitan Theatre (8 Pushkin-
St., 21 — Lehar, "The
Widow" (22 mat) —
"Gl'is in a Hurry", 22
— Ziv, "Messaline" Artists
— 3 — Siraus, "Die Fleder-
maus"

Central Puppet
Theatre (3 Sadovaya-Samoytch-
St.), 21 — "An Unusual
Case", 22 — Shiock, "Noah's
Ark"

Pushkinovskiy Theatre (19
Sadovaya St.), 21 (mat) — Vo-
lokhovskiy, "The Legend",
"A Streetcar Named
Desire", 22 (11 a.m.) — Shuk-
ovskiy, "Sharp Relations", 22 (eve)
— "Agent 007", 23 —
Vivati Vivati Regime."

our past and to —
but his smile was
him alone, to be de-
put a sponsor in the
Cinema: "Burrows"

Dobrynynska St. Metro
brynska. "The
47/74 Treasury" (Krasnaya
Metro Kurskaya.
Richo of Oljani St.
(Lanfin) Studio).

A film about her
mistakes, and the
attitude to both
staff members of the
studio result in a
series of incidents
and, incidentally
sex.

Cinema: "Orp" (11
vov St.) Metro
19.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Artistic Circle
Krymskaya St. Metro
exhibition "Jammed
Traditions" and "New

Canadian dollar	100
Dutch gulden	100
Egyptian pound	1
English pound sterling	100